सरकार ने आठवीं योजना के लिए दर्शाये गये परिव्यय की तुलना में आवंटन में वृद्धि की है। इसके अलावा, सरकार के अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रों से निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी अनेक राजस्व प्रोत्साहन एवं सहायता उपाय किये गये हैं।

Orange Processing Units in the Country.

1823. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orange processing units in the country;

(b) the quantum of oranges they consume annually;

(c) the annual production of oranges during the last three years;

(d) the number of more processing units likely to be required; and

(e) what steps are being taken to develop orange processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) to (e) Production data of oranages in the country is not maintained separately and is clubbed with citrus fruits. However, it is estimated that oranges consititute about 25% of the citrus fruits production in the country which is estimated as under:

Year	Production of citrus fruits. (Lakh tons)
1991-92	28.22
1992-93	29.79
1993-94	39.12

There are seventy nine units licenced under FPO-1995 in the country producing orange products besides a few small and cottage scale units which together use about 11,500 metric tons oranges for processing annually. Establishment of new units of expansion of existing unit processing oranges will depend upon the growth of demand for orange based products in future.

To encourage fruit & vegetable processing industry, including orange processing, Government have delicenced all fruit & vegetable processing indsutry and have provided fiscal relief by way of exemption of excise duty on all fruit and vegetable products, reduction of Custom/ Excise duties on capital goods, packaging materials etc. In addition, Ministry of Food Processing Industries provides assistance under its various plan schemes to encourage creation of infrastructure and augmentation of the installed capacity for fruit & vegetable processing industry, including orange processing.

Arsenic Pollution in Ground Water in West Bengal

1824. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground water in seven districts of West Bengal has been found to have four times the safe limit of the chemicals exposing more than a million and seriously affecting 2,00,000; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to solve the drinking water problem of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) and (b) As on April, 1996 there are 984 habitations spread over in 8 districts of West Bengal reported to have arsenic content in the ground water with more than the permissible Limit (0.05 mg/l).

The Government of West Bengal has prepared a perspective plan at a total cost of Rs. 750 crores indicating long term and short terms measures to tackle arsenic contamination. The replacement of tubewells by deeper ones, construction of new piped water supply schemes and construction of Sanitary Protected Wells and Rain Water harvesting Structures for immediate relief and establishment of surface water based Piped Water Supply Schemes, tubewell based new Piped Water Supply Schemes, establishing new spot sources for solving the problem on a long term basis are some of the salient features of the Perspective Plan.

Funds for Urban Employment

1825. SHRI THENNALA BALAKRISHN PILLAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted for urban employment during the last year, State-wise;

(b) the amount utilised for the purpose; State-wise; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESHWARLU): (a) Two Centrally sponsored urban employment schemes, viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) are being implemented in the country. The funds released to different States during 1995-96 under NRY and PMI UPEP are shown in statement-I and statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The State-wise utilisation of funds and number of beneficiaries are as under:—

(i) NRY as per statement III (*See* below).

(ii) PMIUPEP: the PMIUPEP has been launched in November, 1995 and the programme is still largely in a preparatory-stage involving conduct of surveys, preparation of town-wise project reports, etc. In all five million urban poor are targeted to benefit during the five year period ending 1999-2000.

Statement-I

(Nehru Rogar Yojana (NRY)
Statement Showing the Release of Funds During 1995-96

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	463.50
2.	Bihar	471.45
3.	Gujarat	215.90
4.	Haryana	111.99
5.	Karnataka	252.06
6.	Kerala	154.60
7.	Madhya Pradesh	508.25
8.	Maharashtra	521.33
9.	Orissa	156.60
10.	Punjab	105.60
11.	Rajasthan	330.37
12.	Tamil Nadu	563.49
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1138.89
14.	West Bengal	441.00
15.	Goa	18.30
16.	Arunchal Pradesh	57.20
17.	Assam	147.20
18.	Himachal Pradesh	66.15
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.88
20.	Manipur	62.91
21.	Meghalaya	31.80
22.	Mizoram	27.58
23.	Nagaland	3.50
24.	Sikkim	28.46
25.	Tripura	26.41
26.	A & N Islands	16.70
27.	Chandigarh	12.03
28.	D & N Haveli	9.65
29.	Daman & Diu	22.60
30.	Pondicherry	18.60
31.	Delhi	22.00
	Total	6084.00